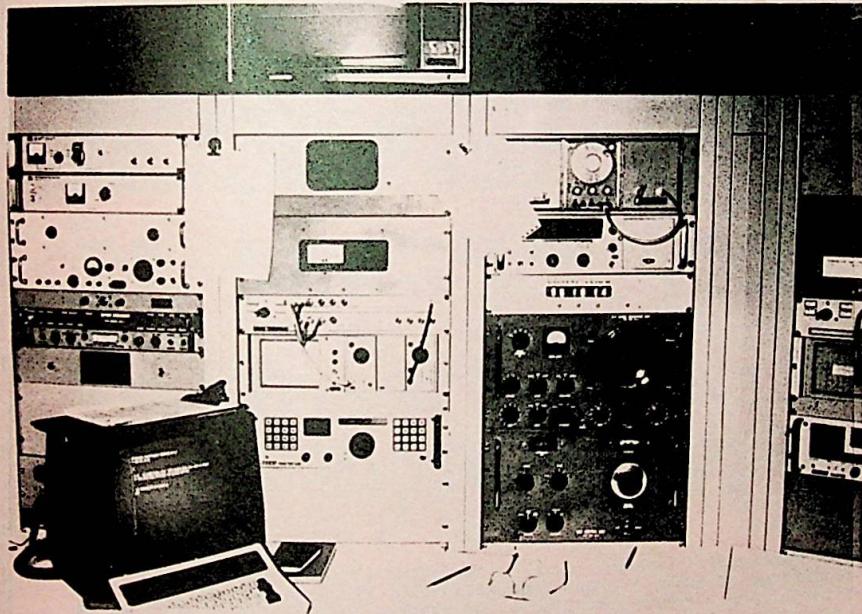


October 1987

*The*

# ACE

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WIN THIS DREAM RECEIVING POST  
... DETAILS INSIDE

#### ANNOUNCING THE ACE HALLOWEEN MONITORING CONTEST

The Association of Clandestine Radio Enthusiasts (A.C.E.) will sponsor its first annual pirate monitoring contest this coming Halloween, starting at 2200 GMT on October 31st and continuing until 1200 GMT on November 1, 1987 (i.e. from 5:00 p.m. EST Saturday until 7:00 a.m. EST on Sunday). Halloween night has traditionally been an active time for unlicensed and pirate broadcasters...and this year the convergence of the holiday on a local Saturday evening (together with the possibility of europirate activity during the end of the 14 hour contest period) should offer many possibilities for listeners.

Contest rules are simple. The goal is to log as many pirate broadcasts as possible during the contest period. Each broadcast will count as one point, provided that only one (1) point will be awarded per pirate station on a given frequency. In other words, if a pirate station is logged on two or more different frequencies during the contest, multiple points will be awarded to that listener. Multiple loggings of the same pirate on one frequency, however, will only count as one (1) point.

Only those stations logged during the period 2200 GMT on October 31, 1987 through 1200 GMT on November 1, 1987 will be counted. Because of difficulties in verifying FM loggings, only broadcasts logged within the frequency range of 1600 KHz through 30 mHz will be counted for contest purposes. Entrants are encouraged, however, to send along any FM loggings for informational purposes. All pirate loggings, regardless whether the transmitter is located in North America or Europe, are to be counted as one (1) point each.

How to enter. Each entrant in the contest must send their loggings to P.O. Box 1744, Wilmington, DE 19899 postmarked not later than November 7, 1987. Loggings should include the name of each station, frequency, time (in GMT), date, and some identifying program details for each station logged. The ACE Logging Form is the preferred method of submitting your contest entries...the Logging Form was included in the August 1987 issue of the club's bulletin, The A\*C\*E. Additional logging forms and contest materials can be obtained by sending a business size self-addressed, stamped envelope to P.O. Box 1744.

The contest is open to all interested radio listeners...you do not have to be a member of the ACE to participate. The listener with the highest totals for the contest period will receive a full color, 8" by 11" enlargement of the cover photograph showing the high frequency receiving and direction finding gear located at the FCC's monitoring station in Laurel, Maryland. In the case of a tie a drawing for the first prize will be held. All entrants will receive a certificate of participation, and the results of the contest will be announced in the December issue of the A\*C\*E\*. The judges reserve the right to disqualify any suspicious or fabricated entries, and the decision of the judges will be final.

Good luck to all participants. I encourage each of you to monitor the bands and send in your entries. Depending on the level of activity, even entries with only a few loggings may be in contention for the title of the ACE's top Halloween pirate DX'er.

#### HELP WANTED

Club member Bill Coleman, Jr. is interested in obtaining cassette tape recordings of Radio Newyork International. He has a variety of pirate material and airchecks available for trade. If you have an RNI tape to trade, why not drop Bill a note (marked for his personal attention) at P.O. Box 460, Loberville, TN 37097. Bill is a knowledgeable pirate listener who I first corresponded with back in the late 1960's concerning unlicensed broadcasting. It was good to hear from you Bill!

#### RADIO USA T-SHIRT OFFER

Radio USA has advised the club that they are offering handmade T-shirts in a wide variety of styles. If interested, send \$5 and your shirt size to Radio USA T-Shirt Offer, P.O. Box 5074, Hilo, HI 96720. No checks please. The club publisher hasn't seen the T-shirts, so in no event can we vouch for or endorse the offer. It could make an interesting conversation piece, to say the least.

This month we have lots of interesting news and information. Keep up the contributions and support your club's editors. Good luck in the contest!

Bill Martin  
A\*C\*E\* Publisher

# Loggings

#### OCTOBER

Contributions to the loggings column are gratefully accepted by the deadline of the 15th of each month. Loggings are preferred on logging forms which are available for a SASE. Contributions should be sent to: P.O.B. 2571, Shawnee Mission, KS. 66201. Contributions can also be left on the ACE TBBS at (913) 677-1288. Your editor: Kirk Baxter.

#### NORTH AMERICA - MEDIUM WAVE

WJAT(?): 1620.2, 8/30, 0028-0222, SIO=152. Pgm of songs and annmmts by a male. Only occasionally audible to the point of being intelligible. Possible ID of WJAT but very tentative. Talk abt radio "customers" and the potential of radio. Fade out or sign off sometime soon after 0222. (RICHOLSON,VA)

#### NORTH AMERICA - SHORTWAVE

KBFA: 8000.4, 8/29, 0033-0145+, SIO=343+. Rock mx by Moody Blues and others. DJ "Stenson" (OM) claimed mx was on CDs. Numerous IDs as "KBFA, the Broadcasters of Free America, AM 8000." Engineer is "Archer." Asks for reports to PopComm Pirates' Den. Hopes to have own address by next bcst. Claimed technical audio problems, but well hr'd here except for some RTTY QRM and slight undermodulation. Dead carrier 0131-0140. Pse QSL!! (ZELLER,OH)

Radio Clandestine: 3443, 9/4, \*0417-0445\*. R & R mx with mock (?) phone ins. Popeye the Sailor song. I had a hard time picking them out of the static crashes of about S-7 to 8. One phone-in, an excited young lady, was told by the DJ to "lie down and rest for a few days." Funny stuff. (SACHS,IL) 3444.3, 9/5, 0430-0445\*, SIO=544. The usual excellent programming that we come to expect from this station. Fine audio & great production values, as always. Some eclectic rock mx, satirical commercials and comedy bits. R. F. Burns had to have Boris Fignutsky, station's chief engineer, repair some problem on the ship they claimed they were operating from, some 1000 miles offshore. This was my first reception of a pirate stn on the 90 meter band, and if Scott McClellan's report in the September issue of Monitoring Times is accurate, then this band will be much more active in the future. We should all remember to check out the frequencies between 3400 and 3500 khz. Reception was excellent with good signal, slight QRN and just a little QSB - much better than on the congested 41 meter band. (GARRITY,NY) -- Could these have been the same day?

Voice of Tomorrow: 7409.9, 8/15, 2111-2207\*, SIO=242-343. Moderate QSB. Same bcst as 8/9/87, rock mx, lecture and "Tomorrow Belongs to Me" at sign-off. Annnd using 15040, 7410, 6240, and 1616 khz. Address given as The VOT, P. O. Box 314, Clackamas, OR 97015. (SUESS,WI) 6239.9, 8/15, 2255-2329\*, SIO=131. Moderate to severe QRN from t-storms, slight QSB. A conversation between two men hr'd until 2317, with nothing audible. Rock mx - one by Nazareth "Hair of the Dog." "Tomorrow Belongs to Me" hr'd at 2324, followed by IS. Same list of freqs, same addr. (SUESS,WI)

#### UNIDENTIFIEDS

1620v, 9/6, 0004-0013, SIO=152. Could barely detect music, singing and annmmts by a male speaker. Lost or sign off around 0013. (RICHOLSON,VA)

7413.3v-7412.7v, 9/13, 0011-0052, 0136-0200 w/ carrier lost, 0210-0219, 0233-0253 lost, SIO=333-222. Pgm of mx, no vocals/singing until 0047. Began with Big Band mx (the kind associated with Les Brown or Jimmy Dorsey bands). One segment seemed to be movie themes from early Clint Eastwood cowboy movies and 2001. Also show tunes like "Anything Goes," "Whoops, There Goes Another Rubber Tree Plant." Also "Little

Brown Jug." Annr's voice at 0249 mentioned "High Society" making me think this was an annmt within the mx recordings rather than from the pirate stn. PSE QSL. (RICHOLSON,VA)

7414, 8/23, 0309-0348\*, SIO=252. Pgms of songs included "Mr. Tambourine Man" and stn annmmts. Signal/audio clarity during songs was good. Stn annmmts were very hard to copy due to the use of an echo chamber or similar sound effect. Words "Free Radio" were said a few times during annmmts. 0348 was presumed sign-off. No signal carrier detected after 0349. (RICHOLSON,VA) [Ira later reported that he had found this to be Community Radio Service, using the ID of "CRS, Community Radio Service, free radio service." He credits Toni Orr of Reston, VA for help in IDing the station.] Anyone got an address for these folks?

7414.6, 8/23, 0216-0219, SIO=454. Music/song; words included over and over "we got the moves...rock and roll." No signal after 0219. Unknown if this was the same stn as in my other report for this date. (RICHOLSON,VA)

7415.1, 9/12, 2327-2333, SIO=222. Male annr, taking telephone calls carried live over the air. Mentioned their frequency of 7415. One caller, when asked, says he was calling from "India." Annr tells the caller "you're on the air," and when asked what kind of stn this is, is told: "It's a pirate radio station." Can anybody help ID this stn and their address? Signal lost at 2333. PSE QSL. (RICHOLSON,VA)

7415.7, 8/16, 0105-0128\*, SIO=311. Extreme QRN from heavy local t-storm (tornado sirens sounded.) Rock mx, no annmmts hrd. (SUOESS,WI)

7420, 8/12, 0229-0235\* & \*0240-0303+, SIO=242+. In first segment, played mx from musical "Oklahoma." Second part of xmsn was undermodulated and difficult to copy. Seemed sometimes to the 50's mx and sometimes electronic noise. No talk or address hrd. (ZELLER,OH)

#### ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD

UNID Spanish Stn: 6646, 9/9, 0120-0145, SIO=544. Very distorted and hard to copy (better in SSB) Male annr with text. Left the air suddenly with VFO sweeping off. Listened for several minutes but did not return. Found a station on about 6634 at 0127 that sounded the same. Bad FMing. Left this freq at 0132. Found them back on 6647.6. Some music and mentioned "El Salvador." Jamming? There was another stn on freq 6646 when they left. Sounded like this station was hopping to avoid a music jammer that was on the frequency when he left. Jammer would stay a minute or two then leave. It was weaker and with good audio. It played US tunes. Lost around 0200 for good.

(PATTERSON,NC)

\*\*\*\*\*  
From Ira Richolson - He reports that he has had correspondence with the Voice of Free Long Island. The stn reports that they are the sole users of the Stonybrook, NY address and that reports of the Voice of Fubar at that address were incorrect. This had been reported in the September issue.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Steven Sachs included a letter with his loggings from DX-Soft Productions, Lobeliastraat 33 B, 3202 HR Spykenisse, The Netherlands. The letter indicated that DX-Soft Productions provides tapes of various offshore pirates in Europe as well as address lists for the various pirates. The tapes are \$ 5.00 for a C60 tape and \$ 7.50 for C90 tape. They report that a new detailed list will be available soon for 2 IRCs or \$ 1.00 from the above address.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**WMOT 640  
GREEN RIDGE**

## VERIFIED RESPONSE

JOHN T. ARTHUR, PROPRIETOR  
BOX 716  
PAHOA, HAWAII 96778



Here it is again; the column that asks the question:  
what's the wrong way to stroke a cat?

\*\*\* What's News \*\*\*  
the media report

In their wisdom the FCC is now trying to shift the subsidization of the telephone company(s) to computer users. According to Gary North's CLIPNOTES, V3N8 (Aug 87), they are contemplating a move that will raise the cost of on-line conference and database services by a factor of between 5 and 15. The commissioners are in unanimous favor of instituting an access fee for such services, estimated at between \$4.50 and \$5.40 per hour; this COULD include such remote link-ups as the ACE Bulletin Board. Such charges to the users could result in those services no longer being offered. If you'd like to express your opinion to the FCC, call (202) 632-7000 and ask for "Interstate Access Charges Exemption for Enhanced Service Providers CC Docket 87-208." By Law, the FCC must respond to citizen inquiries.

--> SAY YOU READ IT IN THE MONTHLY A\*C\*E <--

dis's und dots...  
(formerly Ye Olde Rumor Mill)

...as noted in A\*C\*E DiaLogs last month, the Voice of Tomorrow has changed mailing addresses again. They no longer use the Ferndale, MI, box; instead they are announcing: Box 314, Clackamas, OR 97015...

...a member asked if there was a known address for Radio Mauser WW; I am not aware of one at this point, but as soon as one is known we'll get it to you in these pages...

...apparently Radio Dublin is only testing on 6930 kHz; Ira Rocholson reports that his QSL notes that they will be returning to 6910 soon. Seems that they don't realize 6910 is a lost cause over here - or they don't really care. Current shortwave sked is 2300 - 0200 GMT... Maybe that's why I haven't heard them yet...

\*\*\*\*\*  
'...o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave...' State of Emergency

Americans hear from Day One about the wonders of the Free Country they live in, and many believe it, interpreting the statement to mean they are free to do anything they want. That belief most often leads to jail - or public office. To be sure the United States is generally a great deal more liberal with its citizens than most nations, but just how free would you be if the president declared a State of Emergency tomorrow? Not very; in fact it would be difficult to determine a difference between your situation and that of the down-trodden peasants of any petty dictatorship.

To begin with civil rights would be suspended and martial law would probably be declared, closing civilian courts and giving the military power to arrest and detain civilians. Critical supplies such as food and fuel would be confiscated in the name of national security, and refugees could be billeted in your home (if still standing). If

truly insecure, the president could invoke both the 1977 Emergency Powers Act AND Executive Order 11490, the combination of the two giving the president "...sweeping dictatorial powers which virtually suspend all constitutional safeguards, allow the disbanding of Congress, the freezing of all bank accounts and personal assets, the collection and rationing of all vital commodities, including food, the suspension of passports, full control of the media and private means of communication, including amateur and CB radios, (and) the banning of all travel, public assembly or protest."

But wouldn't a State of Emergency only be declared in the time of war? Don't be naive: "Emergency powers have been invoked by both state and federal governments often throughout the history of the U.S. Far from being limited to wartime use only, emergency powers have been invoked during labor disputes, racial unrest, fiscal crises, the energy and oil shortages in the 1970s, and even during the Iranian hostage crisis of 1979-1980."

But wouldn't the government invoke a State of Emergency only as a last resort action for a specified, limited time? Not necessarily: "...the U.S. has on the books at least 470 emergency power statutes which may be implemented and enforced without time limitations as to their durations." In the worst-case scenario (nuclear disaster) the emergency proclamation would undoubtedly remain in effect long after the war was over for the purposes of clean up and rebuilding.

But would the military, comfortable in their non-political role in our society, take charge if martial law were imposed? You betcha! To quote Congressman Chet Hollifield, "...we can be certain that the military will take complete control in an emergency. Bayonets will condition our responses, and the harsh discipline of military organization will regulate our work and welfare." There are major problems, of course, such as the fact that the majority of military personnel are located on, or immediately adjacent to, large bases which are certain to be targets of an attack, but you can bet that if anyone is left to give the order, remaining troops will at least attempt to seize control or, as they say it, 'maintain order'. Bear in mind that with gaping holes in the nations defense, the surviving government would also conscript all available 'able bodied' men into the militia (military) or for labor.

All quotes from "After the Catastrophe: State of Emergency" by Michael Pietrantoni, from the American Survival Guide, Feb 86, pg 35. Submitted by VR contributor Bud Wooten, to whom we say mahalo for some eye-opening reading.

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- Radio Newyork International -  
a victim of piracy on the high seas

Well hoist the Jolly Roger and salute the biggest criminals of modern broadcasting - the Federal Communications Commission. With the illegal boarding and criminal vandalism of Radio Newyork International by government lackies of the FCC and Coast Guard, my personal respect for the Feds sinks to a new, all-time low. The Commission has no legal ground to enforce any regulation - they are paid by US tax dollars and are to perform their duties as prescribed by the Act of 1934, not ITU regulations. Furthermore, they are NOT law enforcement officers. The FCC press release states that the MV Sara was 'outside national territories' (where neither the FCC nor the USCG have jurisdiction) which is an admission to an act of piracy on the high seas by tax-paid employees of a government. Truly, this should come as no surprise to those who follow the activities of the Reagan administration, especially considering the criminal mining of the harbors of Nicaragua, the criminal invasion of Grenada, the criminal and cowardly night bombing raid on Libya, the criminal sale of arms to an 'enemy of the republic' (Iran) and the subsequent criminal diversion of monies to the Contras, and many other actions undertaken by Your government recently.

However, I cannot agree with Jim Garrity's position (re: September ACE, pp 19-20) that we need the FCC, although it is obvious that the broadcasting industry does. Since 1934 the FCC has done absolutely NOTHING for the consumer; rather they have ignored the People and

given Our resource to wealthy monopolies who have only one interest - making more money; they have destroyed a working system on the MW broadcast band and turned it into a seething mass of identical stations, most of which cannot turn a profit simply because their markets are over-saturated with other broadcasters trying to turn a profit; they have further prohibited access to Our resource by eliminating the 10-watt FM license, formerly available for community and educational stations. It is my sincere hope that Alan Weiner, Randi Steele and Company will file criminal charges to gain restitution for the vandalism wreaked against the operation by Commission operatives. If you would like to help the cause, send your letters of support (and contributions) to: RNI, 496 LaGuardia Place, Suite 451, NY, NY 10012. You gentlemen and scene, so I could help out more - and I hate New York!

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\* under the door \*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

the QSL report for: October 1987

Connecticut's Gregg Bares tacked up a full data card, letter and infosheets from Free Radio Svc Holland (via Radio Delmare) - 6206.5 signed by Peter Verbruggen who said xmt power was 'about 1000 watts' in seven weeks, and a full data sheet and letter from Radio Rainbow International - 6240 (Ireland) signed by Kieran Murray in five weeks. Kieran also said Gregg's report was the first from outside Europe and power was only 400 watts.

Illinois' George Mendyk taped a few new ones in his album: a date only sheet from 74-WKUE signed by Mr Koffee, along with an apology for the delay, in only 648 days, and a full data postcard from WBRI and a personal note from 'BB' concerning the tapes he inquired about in 51 days.

[good to see 74Q verifying again...jta]

Virginia's Ira Richolson super-glued to his forehead a date only sheet from 74-WKUE signed by Mr Koffee, who got off light by verifying for three dates on a single sheet! He also got a freq and date only unsigned card from Radio Dublin - 6910 in 15-16 months after two follow-up letters. The successful address was via: Bernard Evans, 46 Walkinstown Drive, Walkinstown, Dublin 12, Ireland.

Best of DX and 73 from Rocky Alii (the 40 lb attack cat) and me...

Q.S.L.

We are pleased to confirm  
your Reception Report of



WXOR

on 7-11-87 at \_\_\_\_\_  
Frequency 7.370 Power 100W  
Antenna Dipole 62 Feet

Captain Bottlecrap

Pull Tab Hunter

WXMM

American Radio Broadcasting System

This verifies your reception of WXMM on 1615  
kilocycles at 9 P.M. EST on the day of  
April 20, 1971. Our transmitter is a KC-G10-F  
and operates with 300 watts.

Remarks:

PEACE WXMN *Dink Rodin*  
*alvin Allen*

--- A\*C\*E QSL Scoreboard ---

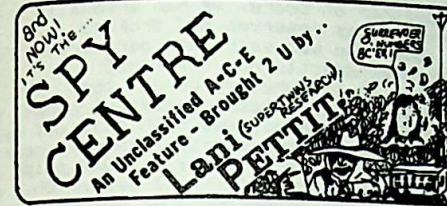
Revised: 20 October 1987

KEY:

NAm= North American Pirate QSLs  
dif= # different stations represented  
Eur= EuroPirate QSLs  
tot= total Pirate QSLs (NAm + other)  
cla= clandestine QSLs

name-state	NAm	dif	Eur	tot	cla
N Agos-IL	24	21		24	
K Allen-OK	64	37	1	65	2
J Arthur-HI	51	26		51	1
R Biggs-TX	21	18	1	22	
J Block, Jr-WI	27	18		27	
J Friberg, Jr-NH	14	12	1	15	3
K Hill-NY	31	27		31	
Klip-HI	5	3		5	
M Kropf-WGermany	48	56	56	6	
W Martin-DE	63	44	4	67	
G Mendyk-IL	14	12		14	
S Paszkiewicz-WI	13	11	2	15	3
S Reinstein-FL	32	23	4	36	22
F Roberts-NY	44	31	1	45	
F Serve-France	58	66	66	6	
C Smolinski-MD	25	23	3	28	1
A Sprano-NY	34	23	2	36	1
D Schmidt-DE	6	6		6	
J Talbot-AB	21	17	2	23	
K Thibodeaux-LA	19	19	1	20	2
M Twigg-MN	18	15		18	
P Walkendorf-MI	46	34		46	
M Wegner-TX	6	6		6	
A Yoder-PA	32	27		32	1
G Zeller-OH	51	40	1	52	5

Send your QSL totals to: Scoreboard, Box 716, Pahoa, HI 96778 or  
leave them in the [P]ersonal mail section of the ACE RBBS.  
Input to Varied Response in the form of constructive criticism and/or  
suggestion is always welcome.



SEND YOUR LOGS TO LANI AT  
DEADLINE THIS MONTH:  
OCT. 15 1987

3412 OLD LAKEPORT RD.  
SIOUX CITY, IA 5106  
U.S.A.

We now conclude the article by Richard Phenix, from the August issue. Special thanks to 73 Magazine for permission to reprint the article, and to Mel Pratt for helping in this endeavor.

MESSAGES FROM STATION CHARLIE

by Richard Phenix

(73 Magazine, Jan. 1982)

Part 4

TEN YEARS LATER

It is 1954. The M/S Gripsholm is plowing her slow and steady way through the Atlantic. Fine on the starboard bow is Dunnet Head at the tip of Scotland, around which is the North Sea, one of the most crowded graveyards for ships of war. The Gripsholm is headed for Gothenburg, Sweden, and then the port of Bremerhaven, Germany.

It is dawn watch, and Second Officer Kurt von Meeteren is on the bridge; Acting QM Ernst Weiss has the wheel. Von Meeteren was commander of the German submarine U399 for part of the war, and then of U3021, which, on command at the end of the war, he scuttled in the North Sea. Also on watch is another Quartermaster, a bosun's mate, and two ABs, one on lookout in the forecastle and one on fire guard.

Throughout the ship, men once of the German Navy are on duty, for this is a hand-picked crew. It is the maiden voyage of the Gripsholm under charter from the Swedish-American Line by Norddeutscher Lloyd; it is the first passenger ship since WWII to fly the German flag.

Most of the passengers, however, are Scandinavian, and they had not been told that the only Swede on ship duty would be the Chief Engineer, Eric Toll. It is a difficult experience for many of them, bitterly so, for some, because the war is not that far in the past and no part of it has been forgotten. The German crew is aware of this (it was their war, too, and they were defeated) and members are keeping as low a profile as possible under the circumstances. It is not a happy ship.

At this pre-dawn hour, most of the passengers are in their staterooms for the night, forgetting in sleep the German presence that they had been trying to ignore during the day. Some, however, are still up and enjoying each other's company. There is one such group in particular, in one corner of a tourist-class lounge (a Finn, three Swedes, two Norwegians, a Dane, and an American.) As a sort of goodnight salute to each other, they are singing their national anthems, one by one. All of them know them all, except for the American. He knows only his and is feeling rather sad about that.

FOUR WHO WERE THERE

One. I was the American and was on my way to Frankfurt, Germany, to be a consultant for a refugee program. By day, I "worked" with the German officers and men, for I had been given the run of the ship in order to write a story about the Gripsholm. (By night, I "played" with my fellow passengers.)

Two. Thus I had met and interviewed Chief Radio Operator Hans Kleiber who told me of his D/Fing of allied agents in France; it was then that I had wondered about Hamish. Could Kleiber's unit have been responsible for his disappearance?

Three. Four. And I wondered even more, but only to myself (and never, before now, to more than a very few), when, after trying to sing Scandinavian national anthems and joining in on what was supposed to be the last skoal of a joyous night, two of my favorite people there, Christi and Dag, turned out to be Swan and Hamish.

Never before nor since has there been such a moment in my life. During the hours we had spent together on board, we had gradually come to know each other, of course, and, as reserves had dropped away, we had talked more and more about the war years and our very personal experiences. I do not remember exactly how the final recognition came about. I never will; it overwhelmed us all too suddenly. We were talking about Norwegian resistance groups, I know, and I think Christi said something like "...when I was with Swan..." and I know my jaw dropped. I managed to say some strangled words about Station Charlie. Christi looked at me incredulously. Dag said something like "Oh, my God!" and then "I'm Hamish!" And I said, "Oh, my God!" And the three of us began talking, laughing, and, oh, yes, crying, all at the same time. And Dag ripped off his shirt and showed us his scarred back where the Gestapo had had him flogged, after he'd been DMed by the Germans. And Christi told us of her very first contact with Station Charlie, and she said, "Oh, how many tears I fell that day!"

#### CONCLUSION

Yes! Sometimes the messages are the most important part of radio communications, amateur or otherwise. And the sounds of such communications can echo down through the years, forever.

I doubt if any of us from Station Charlie can hear Morse code now without remembering, and being grateful for, the small and quiet roles we were privileged to play in those great happenings of WWII, when there were more of the world's people than ever before or since united in a shared belief.

\*\*\*\*\*

New book on clandestines, reported by SLGM: Clandestine Radio Broadcasting, A Study of Revolutionary and Counter Revolutionary Electronic Communication, by Lawrence C. Soley, John S. Nichols. Praeger Publishers, \$47.95. 400 pp., top rated by Glen Hauser.

SLGM has purchased a copy of GCHQ from the National Intelligence Book Center, 1700 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. SL sez it is "very timely in delivery, lots of good stuff in it, too. Did you know that spy numbers predates WW2? The book will be published in the US soon, but for now is only available in the UK. This book is to the British, what THE PUZZLE PALACE is to the NSA. Throughout the latter half of the book he makes mention of the many spy scandals that have befallen the UK and the US where there was fallout on British intelligence." GCHQ: THE SECRET WIRELESS WAR 1900-1986, by Nigel West; 294 pp., hardbound, \$30.00. West traces origins of GCHQ

(Britain's NSA) back to early days of Marconi's wireless through Britain's secret war against the Kaiser, then Hitler, then the Soviet Union. Small, unknown COMINT groups are also carefully detailed. A well researched book, with photos, appendices and bibliography.

Do any of our readers [like maybe the "feds" who peruse and file copies of AMCE each month!] know about this Privacy act that prohibits monitoring, among other things, of encrypted transmissions? Does that apply to the "spies" who don't ID themselves? What about reporting them as loggings in a club bulletin? No one has complained to this editor, so maybe it's okay as long as the contents are not given?? Spence will not list them in ASWLC's utilities column any more. I wonder about other clubs? Of course, I like to think we are being of some help to the "good guys" as they continue to keep an eye on these unknown transmissions [even though we know some of them are our own!] Maybe that's why ye spy ed. has never been visited by a couple tough guys wearing suits and carrying badges.

"According to the laws of statistics, anyone who listens to shortwave more than once a week does not exist!" Kim Andrew Elliott, via Radio Earth, 1984

Next month, more loggings (due in Sioux City by Oct. 15). 73 & 9ud SPYDX, Lani

#### THE CLANDESTINE REPORT

Edited by

Andrew J. O'Brien

With the DX season upon us, I thought I would give you all an opportunity to review what Clandestine broadcasts have been logged recently. Perhaps now that the summer activities are over some of you might find time to attempt to log some of these. At the most recent ANARC, many folks approached the ACE booth with an interest in receiving Clandestines but informed me that they had no real idea where to look. Here's where.

LA VOZ DE ALPHA 66 : Ullis Flemming in Odenton, Maryland, reports via the DX Newsline that he heard LV de Alpha 66 on 6668.0 kHz on 8/27 at 0130 UTC. Good signals noted. Ullis reports that this station is rumored to be Florida based and that it has been regular of late on UTC Thursdays and Mondays. Alpha 66 possibly logged on 6669 kHz, 9/24/87 at 0142-0143\*. Spanish annr w/ mentions of Cuba and signed with the Cuban national anthem, no ID heard. (Pinkney, VA, via DX Newsline).

RADIO LIBERACION: An anti-Nicaraguan clandestine that is frequently logged. Noted on 8/29/87 at 0259 UTC on 5889.1 kHz by Paszkiewicz. Mentions of Nicaragua by M & W, ID. Also noted by on the same freq by Ron Trotto in Florida 9/18/87 at 0202. Ron reports an ID of "Radio Liberacion Omada Torta (what does that mean?). Ron also reports "Radio Liberacion" on 1520 kHz at 0635 UTC on 8/31/87. Ron doesn't speak Spanish, so he doesn't know if this medium wave log is the same station as that noted on HF. Also noted by Ullis Flemming in Maryland.

LA VOZ DE POPULAR: noted by Paszkiewicz in Wisconsin on 8/22/87 at 0055 to 0105 UTC with ID by a woman announcer, talk. Poor signal on freq of 6960. Ron Trotto also logged this station, but reports a freq of 6965 kHz. Logged on 9/16/87 at 0235 UTC. Ron managed a QSL within 7 days, receiving it 9/23.

NEW SALVADOREAN CLANDESTINE : The non-governmental Human Rights Commission (CDHES) has reported that a new clandestine radio station in San Salvador, in its broadcasts which began 8 days ago, has accused the CDHES of being a guerrilla front and of inventing false documentation of human rights violations. The station claimed that Herbert Anaya, a CDHES member, is a comandante of the FMLN, and it also named Reynaldo Blanco, another member, of being linked to the guerrilla. The radio station claimed that it has proof of these to back up these allegations that it will reveal at a later date. It stated that these men are "corrupted and have unbalanced minds". Although we have no more specific information, we understand that the radio has also accused union organizations of similar guerrilla links. In addition to the broadcasts from this clandestine radio, the Treasury Police have also been airing t.v. spots during the past week which make similar accusations aimed at the CDHES, the UNTS (National Union of Salvadoran Workers) and others. Also, the Armed Forces press agency COPREFA has issued a communiqué that reiterates these claims. Meanwhile, Treasury Police officers and other unidentified individuals have been sporadically stationed outside the CDHES office for weeks. Members report having received numerous phoned death threats as well.

THE ABOVE PORTED FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL COMMUNICATION (PeaceNet).

This seems to represent an attempt by the Arena Party, or perhaps the Salvadorean military, to smear their critics...  
ROB HORVITZ-- TBBS v2.0 \* Origin: ACE BBS - KANSAS CITY (280/304)

RADIO VENCEREMOS: logged at 0215 UTC-0218\* on 6590.7V //3757.4 on 8/29 by Alexander (Fine Tunings #443). Also noted on 6595 on 8/31 at 0108-0109\* by Sherlyl Paszkiewicz, actually moving all over the place! This clandestine is famous for erratic freq changes. 6615, 6629, 6627, 3760 and 6625 are among many freq recently reported in Fine Tunings #443.

\*\*\*\*\*  
NEW!!!  
\*\*\*\*\*

LA VOZ DE URNG, 0110-0123, 9966, new Guatemalan clandestine, several ID's. Audible in USB despite Radio Caiman (another Clandestine) QRM from 9960. Paszkiewicz, Wisconsin, 9/4/87 (FT #443).

\*\*\*\*\*  
VOICE OF THE SUDANESE PEOPLE LIBERATION ARMY: 11710 at 1325 UTC in English. Arabic at 1330 but English ID at sign off at 1400. Fair signal, 7/31/87. (Trotto, FL).

\*\*\*\*\*  
IRAN'S FLAG OF FREEDOM (tent): 8/23/87, on 15555 KHz, 1750-1825\* in presumed Farsi, not Arabic, tal w/mx in background, FC, addr? & ID but could not understand. Jingle and test tone at 1825 UTC. (Paszkiewicz)

\*\*\*\*\*  
VOICE OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA: 17680, 0420 UTC, 8/18/87. In Khmer lang w/W tlks interludes. //15110 slightly stronger. (Clark, FT443).

RADIO TRUTH, 0432-0446, on 5015, usual Zimbabwe rhetoric, SIO 342 (D'Angelo, FT443).

OCTOBER STORM and VOICE OF PLA: Larry Miller writes in the August edition of Monitoring Times that these two Soviet sponsored anti-Chinese (Govt) clannies have returned to the air. Check for PLA on 7185 and October Storm on 9270 around 1400 UTC.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Thats a brief listing of what you might find with a little bit of Dxers luck, there are others, but this list should get you going. If you log ANY of the Clandestine stations please forward your logs to me. I can be reached in several ways. Via the ACE BBS (913 677-1288), Via international FIDO net 260/160, the DX Newsline (301-953 0777) or via ye olde US mail at: 13914 Broadway, Alden, NY 14004-9736.

#### FREE RADIO NEWS...Podney R. Sixe

Podney's latest dispatch dated September 16, 1987 is as follows:

**RADIO HEXAGON** - c/o 10 Bromyard Crescent, Pauls Grove, Portsmouth, POG 3SP made one of its irregular broadcasts on August 30, 1987 from 0945 to 1045 on 6280 kHz via Westside Radio, Dublin, Ireland featuring guest DJ Stephen Bishop of Radio Atlantis Merseyside 936 kHz (who was heavily plugging this station also).

**RADIO INTERNATIONAL** - c/o K. Doerholt, Gedaechtnisstrabe 5, D-4709, Bergamen, West Germany have made a number of live broadcasts recently in German featuring much disco music. They tell me that they operate on the following frequencies...1485 kHz (300 watts), 100.6 mHz (20 watts) and 6225 kHz (10 watts...though there has been a test on this frequency with 100 watts).

**RAINBOW RADIO GERMANY** - c/o Postbus 178, NL 7240 AB, Lochem, Holland are making their final broadcasts for this year using their own transmitter during August and September 1987 on the following frequencies: 6293, 6298, 6550 or 6555 kHz. Broadcasts are relayed via Radio Waves International on 6275 kHz every 1st and 2nd Sunday of the month at 1000 UTC with a repeat at 1300. Also via Westside Radio International on 6280 kHz every 3rd and 4th Sunday of the month before 1000, and via Riverside Radio International 7373 on Saturdays and on the 5th Sunday of the month when it occurs. The station is also relayed via WLR, Scotland irregularly on 6275, 6285, and 7383 kHz...these broadcasts lasting for an hour.

[Continued on Page 22]

ning it had tried repeatedly but failed to get an FCC license on land. "The basic message of the station is that the FCC, the way it is acting, is in clear violation of the First Amendment," he said. "If I had my way, the entire FCC would be disbanded and rebuilt from the ground up."

Tuesday's shutdown is "not going to cause me to give up, but obviously this is a major setback," he added. During its final hours, the station's disc jockeys were telling listeners it was not easy operating a station from a ship. Rothstein asked listeners to "please bring some fly swatters out, some frozen waffles, a slaver and a couple of six-packs."

The FCC's Lawrence noted it was difficult to determine exactly what laws might be violated by the pirate station because there was little precedent.

Though unlicensed "basement stations" are not uncommon, the FCC said there are few precedents for operations like RNI. In a 1972 challenge to FCC broadcast, the Rev. Carl McIntyre broadcast from a boat off Cape May, N.J., calling his station "Radio Free America," after his Media, Pa., radio station lost its license. The fundamentalist preacher registered only for fishing.

Steele, 30, said he had expected the Honduras to stand behind the ship and "tell the American State Department to walk the plank."

"We expected protection," he said. "We were committing no illegal act."

RNI was the product of

two years planning and that those run-

## FCC has torpedoed floating pirate classic rock station

FROM WIRE REPORTS

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1987

**WHAT DO YOU DO IF YOU DON'T LIKE WHAT YOU HEAR ON THE RADIO?**

Randi Steele had an unusual answer: Become a pirate.

Steele, of Queens, N.Y., was operations manager of Radio New York International, or RNI, the short-lived "pirate" station started by him and about 30 radio enthusiasts who wanted to offer an alternative to what they call the "bigagnant" rock stations in New York.

The station — a pirate because it was unlicensed — was located aboard a rusty 200-foot former Japanese fishing vessel that the group bought with \$100,000 in pooled savings and rechristened Sarah (for girlfriends and because "there are a couple of rock songs named Sarah").

Steele claimed the ship, flying the Honduran flag and anchored four miles from the south shore of Long Island, was not subject to Federal Communications Commission jurisdiction because it was outside the three-mile U.S. territorial limit.

RNI went on the air — carrying

classic songs from the Beatles, Monkees, Chicago, John Mellencamp and others — last Thursday, five hours each day, at 1620 and 1840 AM, 101.1 FM and on long- and short-wave frequencies. The FM signal was full of static, but the AM signal was detected as far away as the FCC's monitoring station in Allegan, Mich. It planned to formally begin selling advertising and operating Aug. 1.

Trouble started Saturday, when the ship was visited by a Customs Service officer and two agents from the FCC, which cited the station for operating without a license.

Among those aboard was Alan

Wether, 31, of Monticello, Maine, who has boasted of his ability to find loopholes in broadcasting regulations. The

FCC said he operated a legal station in Presque Isle, Maine, but lost his license in 1985 because he also was broadcasting on unassigned frequencies.

Closed

Off the air one day, RNI resumed broadcasting Sunday evening.

"Stronger than ever, RNI, we're the wet cat," boasted one brief on-air pro-

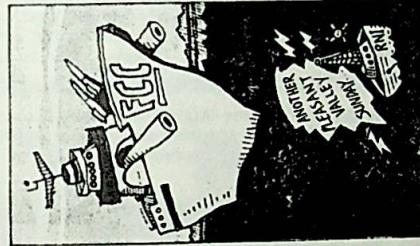
motion. In another, a deep voice said,

"Unbelievable, unstoppable, unsharable, unbearable, unbeatable. RNI, it's unavoidable."

Disc jockey Hank Hayes said the pirates objected to tight playlists on commercial New York stations and wanted to hear contemporary groups or oldies that get little airplay.

"Hopefully, we'll be here for a long time to come," he said on the air.

"This is worldwide. No kidding. All over the United States. All over the



POSSUM/SACAPUNO

Rothstein, 25, who used the name Ivan RNI, was the name of his audience that RNI would offer alternative rock, including new wave soul and rhythm and blues. "Hopefully, we'll be here for a long time to come," he said on the air. "This is worldwide. No kidding. All over the United States. All over the

## CLANDESTINE PROFILE

by

George Zeller

2024 West 93rd Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44102

home phone (216) 651-3366 ncc  
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### RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN

Mel Pratt of Maryland sends along a copy of an article printed in the September 1, 1987 edition of the Washington Post about Radio Free Afghanistan. Some A\*C\*E old-timers may remember the picture of Radio Free Kabul that ran on the cover of the June 1983 A\*C\*E bulletin. Mel suggested that we take a look at these two stations, so let's take a little excursion through this topic.

Radio Free Afghanistan is operated by the Board for International Broadcasting of the United States government. This is the same administrative agency that runs Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty from transmitters in Germany and Portugal. It is not the same United States Information Agency that operates the Voice of America and Radio Marti. Radio Free Afghanistan traces its origin to congressional legislation originally sponsored by Senator Gordon J. Humphrey (R-New Hampshire), and is authorized to broadcast until the end of the USSR's occupation of Afghanistan.

Both RFE/RL and RFA are openly quasi-clandestine stations operated by the United States government. The "quasi" part of this was not always well known. I recall many ads on TV twenty years ago that solicited public donations to Radio Free Europe so that people behind the "iron curtain" could hear broadcasts from a "free press." It subsequently became known that the government, not private operators supported by charitable contributions, actually operated RFE. The Board for International Broadcasting was then set up to administer the operation, once the "private broadcaster" ruse was exposed.

Radio Free Afghanistan also at first solicited private donations VIA an address in Portland attached to "American Aid for Afghans." Your editor assumes that addresses like this are now defunct, since the role of the BIB is now legislated and widely known. Your editor also assumes that the "Radio Free Kabul" address in Pasadena, California cited in the June 1983 A\*C\*E is attached to a totally different rebel clandestine station. However, this is an assumption, and more information on this would be welcome.

The Washington Post article stated that Radio Free Afghanistan has doubled its programming from 6 to 12 hours a week, and that the station now broadcasts both in the Pashto and Dari languages. The 1987 WRTV lists a 5 hour a week schedule on page 96 for this station, from the RFE/RL transmitter site in Munich.

### GUATEMALAN CLANDESTINE NUMBERS STATION (?)

Sheryl Paszkiewitz of Wisconsin reports hearing a strange combination of a new Guatemalan clandestine station and a "numbers" station. The station appears to be a clearly different station from La Voz Popular, which was discussed in this column last month. The odd transmission was on 9966 KHz at 0110, consisting of number groups and slow-spoken "La Voz de URNG" identifications. The URNG is the "Guatemalan Revolutionary National Unity" group that also operates La Voz Popular. Sheryl logged this one after a tip from Radio Canada's SWL Digest program, and reports on it are starting to appear elsewhere in the DX press.

The new station seems to concentrate on battlefield reports and coded messages, rather than the more traditional clandestine fare on La Voz Popular. The new Guatemalan URNG clandestine stations are clearly displaying some unusual behavior, since they have not been around long enough to institutionalize their format. You might keep your eyes on 9966 KHz between 0000 and 0120, as well as on 6950v KHz (for La Voz Popular) during the early part of this time period on Friday (Saturday UTC).

### GLENN HAUSER MOVES TO OKLAHOMA

The latest issue #16 of Glenn Hauser's DX Listening Digest contained a nice summary of the Radio Caiman news from last month's A\*C\*E Clandestine Profile column. This fine publication is a very good 'Readers Digest'-type summary of DX news from a great many club bulletins and other breaking DX sources. If you would like to communicate with Glenn regarding his various publications and radio programs, you should be aware that he just moved from Florida to Oklahoma. Glenn's new address is Box 1684, Enid, Oklahoma 73702.

The same issue of DXLD reported that La Voz del CID's anti-Castro 9940 and 6305v frequencies originate from El Salvador, but also speculates that the weaker 11635v KHz CID frequency emanates from the Ecos del Torbes transmitter site in Venezuela. It is in fact true that CID used to have a program relayed directly over Ecos del Torbes' regular 4980 KHz transmitter, very much like its long-running arrangement for relays over Radio Clarin on 11700 KHz in the Dominican Republic.

### RON SCHATZ

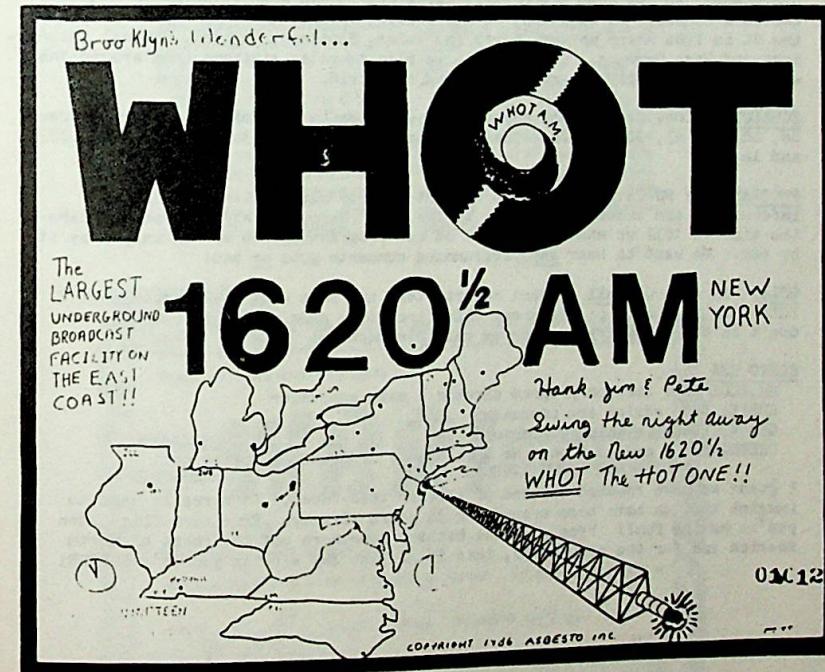
The above CID information from Hauser's DXLD was contributed to Glenn by Ron Schatz before his sudden and shocking death late in July. Your editor apologizes for the repeated misspellings of Ron's name in last month's column.

### EL SALVADOR CLANDESTINE NEWS

Various press reports indicate that unlike the Nicaraguan contras, the FMLN is not abiding by the comprehensive Costa Rican peace plan for Central America currently being negotiated and implemented. Therefore, it seems fairly certain that Radio Venceremos will not disappear soon. This long-running station continues its entertaining nightly cat-and-mouse games with music jammers and "black" counterpart clandestine copies in the vicinity of 6550 KHz. (Oliver North, during his Iran-Contra hearings testimony, claimed that the station's programming originates from Cuba). Do not confuse Radio Venceremos with Radio Farobundo Marti, which has been heard lately (along with jammers) in the 2300-0000 time period around 6695v KHz. Venceremos always has clear "Radio Venceremos" ID's and anthems, but it frequently will mention the FMLN "Farobundo Marti" Liberation Front. Radio Farobundo Marti has its own clear ID's, and is a different station.

### MISCELLANEOUS COLUMN NOTES

My thanks to Mel Pratt and Sheryl Paszkiewitz for the items mentioned above in the column this month. Bill Martin combined the last two months' Clandestine Profile columns in the September bulletin, so we seem to be back on a normal schedule. Keep up the good work, Bill! Your clandestine items are welcome at any time for this column—send them direct to your editor in Cleveland. As I type this, the NFL seems certain to go on strike in two days. Therefore, I will have plenty of time to write about any tips or information you have.



BOX 5074  
HILO, HI 96720  
USA

RADIO U.S.A.

INFO-SHEET  
#2

It has been 1½ years since we put out our last info-sheet, so I suppose the time has come to produce another.

**HIGHLIGHTS:** The RU organization was formed in late 1981 after emigrating from Botswana and eating too many refried beans one night. During the next several months, we worked very hard on learning English, buying a transmitter, and getting a ship. By late 1982, we had mastered the first two, but all we had for use as a broadcasting ship was an old bathtub. In true Radio USA spirit, Mr. Blue Sky announced "...we'll just have to make due..." And on that note, we set sail in the bathtub carrying only a transmitter, a tape player (with several tapes), and, of course, the original crew of RU: Mr. Blue Sky, Hubie, and Quicksilver on the fateful date of Feb 26, 1983; a date that proved to be one of the greatest in our lives and perhaps SW history (ha!). From that date until Sept 1983, RU was heard nearly every saturday night for one hour on 7374 kcs LSE.

**DISASTER & RETURN & DISASTER & RETURN?**: After a couple of broadcasts that were heard in Early 1984, our SSB transmitter burned out. OK, so we finally decided to put time into our studio and concentrate on programming. In July '84 we got an AM modulated transmitter that we got on the air for our 2nd Anniversary show on 2/24/85. After working on it a bit more and fixing the ever-popping-up leaks in our bathtub, we returned for a very active May/June. Unfortunately, our audio was poor on these broadcasts, so our programming wasn't terribly listenable (or maybe the problem was that the audio was "terribly listenable!"). Anyway, our old transmitter hasn't been quite fixed yet...

**LISTENERS:** RU has been heard in 23 different states and provinces throughout the US & Canada. In addition, RU was relayed several times by Radio Apollo in the UK in 1984 where we were heard in: Wales, Scotland, England, Channel Islands, East and West Germany. Upon return, we plan to relay stations from around the world, and hopefully, be relayed around the world.

**SCHEDULE:** Look for RU most any time on weekends in the following metre bands: 88, 48, 44, 41, 30, and 20. Our favorite freqs include: 3474, 6274, 6974, 7374, and 14,474.

**PROGRAMMING:** RU is an attempt to present quality alternative programmes of information and underground music to the SWL. Unfortunately, few people take the time to tell us what they think of our programming, so we can only play it by ear. We want to hear any programming comments good or bad!

**QSLs:** RU will QSL all correct reports that are sent with 3-22¢ stamps or 2 IRCs. We have lots of different QSLs (including some color photo QSLs), so don't be bashful & try sending us multiple reports!

**RADIO USA IS:**  
MR. BLUE SKY: Station/program director & main announcer

HUBIE: Tape editor and announcer

QUICKSILVER: Technical director

GREYHAWK: A new edition, We aren't sure if he has a use or not.

I guess we have reached the end of another info-sheet. It's really hard to imagine that we have been around for 3½ years already. Time sure flies when you're having fun! From a little bathtub somewhere off the coast of North America and for the crew of RU, this is Mr. Blue Sky wishing you 73's & FFFR!

## N.Y. 'Radio Pirates' Defy Prosecutors' Ultimatum

8/28/87

By Marianne Yen  
Special to The Washington Post

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Two men charged with operating an unlicensed radio station from a ship will not be prosecuted if they promise not to resume the illegal broadcasts, federal officials said today.

But on hearing the good news, Ivan Rothstein and Alan Weiner, known as the "radio pirates," vowed to resume broadcasting as soon as possible.

And on hearing the pirates' defiant response, Assistant U.S. Attorney Matthew Fishbein in Brooklyn said, "If they are dumb enough to resume broadcasting, then we would prosecute—not only for future violations but for past violations."

Rothstein and Weiner were arrested July 28 by the Coast Guard and agents of the Federal Communications Commission in a predawn raid. Their ship, Sarah, served as a studio for their radio station RNI—Radio New York International—which broadcast "free-form" rock and roll.

Rothstein, 25, and Weiner, 34, were charged with breaking international radio law and faced a possible five-year prison term and \$250,000 fine.

Andrew J. Maloney, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, said today that "no further governmental purpose would be served by pursuing the criminal charges. By shutting down the illegal station, the FCC achieved what it set out to accomplish."

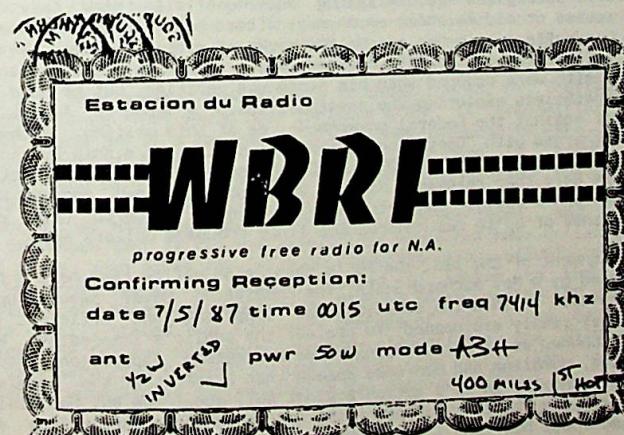
Maloney noted that because of the intricacies of international radio law, there was a legitimate question whether the defendants understood that their broadcasts were illegal.

Rothstein and Weiner repeatedly had said they were within their First Amendment rights and maintained today that they do not need an FCC license. The "pirates" had anchored their floating radio station four miles off the Long Island coast and claimed they were in international waters.

The government chose not to prosecute, Fishbein said, because "they are not drug dealers or career criminals. If they abide by the law from now on, in the interest of justice, we thought this was the right thing to do." But he warned, "We have clearly established that what they have done is against the law. Unofficially, they're on probation. If they resume broadcasting, at that point we have given them every opportunity and will prosecute."

Margaret Mayo, a lawyer representing the "pirates," challenged the government's threat against her clients. "What's the point of dropping the case if they had done something illegal?" Mayo asked. She said she is considering filing a \$1 million lawsuit against the Coast Guard and the FCC for false arrest and civil rights violations.

The "pirates" say they plan to regain their rusty 200-foot vessel, which sprang a leak after the Coast Guard raid and is being repaired at a Boston shipyard. Their broadcasting equipment also needs repair, since the Coast Guard and the FCC dismantled it.



\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* Radio Newyork International: \*  
 \* "Piracy" At Sea? \*  
 \* by \*  
 \* Jim Garrity \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Following the soothing strains of the Beatles' "Good Night, Sleep Tight", at two A.M. E.D.T. on the morning of July 20, 1987, Radio Newyork International's announcer Ivan Jeffreys ended the station's special test broadcast on 530 kHz., well, and invited them to listen in again at seven P.M. later that day for that very moment RNI was under an FCC and Coast Guard stakeout, and that less than three and one half hours from then, at the break of dawn, an armed Coast Guard boarding party, under orders from the FCC and the U.S. State Department, would be ordering all hands on board the ship up on deck immediately, and after hastily charging the only three men aboard with "Violations of International Radio Laws", would then proceed to place them all under arrest, and seize the Radio Ship Sarah, a ship of Honduran Registry, which at the time was anchored in International Waters, approximately five miles from land off the coast of Long Island. Ivan had made RNI's last broadcast.

Arrested were Ivan Rothstein (Jeffreys was a "nom-de-mike"), Allan Weiner, the station's chief engineer, and a Mr. R.J. Smith, a reporter for the New York counterculture newspaper "The Village Voice", who was spending a night on board to write a story for his paper. Upon being informed of his arrest, Smith made a move to show the officers his Press credentials and story notebook, but he was quickly rebuked by them and told that "They get very nervous when someone makes sudden moves"--they had their hands on their sidearms at all times. Fearing for his safety, Smith didn't push his luck, and was then handcuffed, as were the other two. The trio remained cuffed and in custody on board the Sarah, and then hours later were removed to the Coast Guard Cutter Cape Horn. During the time that they were held on deck of the Sarah, however, the FCC and Coast Guard personnel had allegedly gone below and proceeded to cut cables, transmission lines, and render severe, perhaps irreparable damage to the ship's radio transmitting facilities. "The sounds of the damage being done could clearly be heard up on deck." said Weiner. Isn't it interesting that the FCC is apparently taking the same Constitutionally incorrect attitude towards individuals that they consider to be in violation of their regulations as does the Internal Revenue Service, namely, that "You are guilty until you can prove yourself innocent". If a crime was indeed committed with the equipment aboard the Sarah, wouldn't you expect that it would be held as evidence, in the same working order as it was at the time of its seizure? One can envision bands of nerdlike FCC Field Operations Bureau employees below decks of the ship Sarah, wielding axes and flailing away at the ancient RNI transmitting apparatus, while seeing themselves as some latter-day incarnation of "The Untouchables", busting up Frank Nitti's booze stockpiles and distilling equipment!! I think they must watch too many movies or old TV shows--- Anyway, after being held for nearly eight hours in handcuffs out in the sun on the decks of either vessel, the trio was taken back to land to be formally charged by a Federal Magistrate. The charges against Smith were dropped when his story was verified, but he and his newspaper are nonetheless exploring the possibilities of a Wrongful Arrest and Detention lawsuit against the Federal government, as of this writing. Rothstein and Weiner were charged with "Operating a Broadcast Station on a Ship Outside of National Boundaries", and also charged with "Conspiracy to Impede the Functions of the FCC". They were then released, without bail, on their own recognizance. They face maximum sentences, if convicted of all offenses, of up to five years in prison, and fines of up to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each.

After the Arraignment of the two, the FCC's Washington office then held a press conference, hosted by a Mr. Richard Smith. The Commission never passes up an opportunity, you see, to show the taxpayers how important and efficient they are, and that they really are needed "To protect the public's interests". Well, Mr. Smith, who sounded as if he was doing a Pee Wee Herman impression, made a rather disjointed, bumbling and confused speech that stated that the Commission was within its authority in its action against RNI, about how RNI had violated International Article Thirty which prohibits any radio broadcasting from ships at sea, and also about how (and I'm paraphrasing slightly) "The public must be protected from hearing unauthorized radio transmissions, so that they will not be deprived of the right to hear authorized broadcasts which might be interfered

with by these unauthorized signals". Well, thank you, Mr. Smith. On those nights that I was listening to RNI's signals, I was appalled by the fact that I couldn't hear the regularly scheduled static crashes on 1620 kHz.!! I also missed the crashes of noise and the numbers transmissions on 6240 kHz.!! (I wonder if these are "authorized") I really missed the adjacent channel splatter between 102.7 and 103.5 mHz. FM as well!! Fortunately, I couldn't hear RNI's 190 kHz. signal, so my reception of the buzzing, whining TV sweep circuit harmonics from every TV set in my neighborhood (which all are FCC Part 15 Certified, incidentally) was undisturbed, thank God!! I sure am glad that everything is back to normal now.

Seriously, though, throughout the brief existence of RNI, an FCC spokesperson, Sally Lawrence, said that "There were no complaints of interference from any of the stations that share the 103.1 mHz. frequency in New York State." All three of these stations are at least one hundred miles from what was RNI's operating position, so this isn't a big surprise, is it? What may be a surprise, though, is the allegation by sources within the broadcast community that the New York Office of the FCC was very actively seeking (some might call it "arm twisting") letters of complaint of interference from any station that might even remotely be affected by RNI's signals, perhaps as a pretense for the actions that were to take place subsequently, or as corroborating evidence as to the correctness of the FCC's actions against RNI in the court proceedings that are to follow when and if Rothstein and Weiner are brought to trial. This author feels certain that some letters of complaint will be used as evidence in any future trial, should there be one, but I ask you, the reader to decide: If the stations involved do write letters of complaint at the alleged request of the FCC, why were they not motivated to do so before the request? Was it the power of suggestion, or, more likely, knowing how holders of broadcast licenses fear the wrath of the FCC, how many would refuse such a request? And thus, just how valid would this evidence be if it were not volunteered in the first place? I also have a question, and it isn't a rhetorical one, but one that I would really like an answer for, and it is: Since when does the Federal government, through its agencies such as the FCC and Justice Department, enforce International Laws? If RNI and its operators violated International Article Thirty, or whatever, and not any Federal statute, why is the case not being pursued under the jurisdiction of an International Court? This is puzzling to me.

Why was RNI started, and what were its ultimate goals? Well, according to Randi Steele, the station's Operations Manager, RNI was begun in order to offer the radio listeners of the New York area an alternative to the heavily formatted, stagnant radio scene in New York City. He also stated that the station's other primary goal was to restore the First Amendment freedoms to the listeners of the U.S., since it is his contention that since 1972, and culminating recently with the Howard Stern ruling, that the FCC has effectively stifled free speech in radio broadcasting. Another major goal of RNI, according to Steele, was to support the movement for world peace and brotherhood. To accomplish these goals, a group of approximately twenty volunteers pooled their financial and other resources, to the tune of somewhere between one to two hundred thousand dollars total. With this, they purchased an old, surplus Japanese freighter/fishing vessel, and outfitted it with studio facilities, along with high powered transmitters to cover the AM, FM, Shortwave and Longwave broadcast bands. They would have included a UHF TV transmitter as well, but couldn't find one at a low enough price. They intended to make RNI a commercial venture, and had hoped to sell advertising time to recoup their initial expenses, and earn enough to cover operating expenses and salaries for staff. Steele insists that the group had done extensive legal studies, and were convinced that what they were attempting to do was legal, and furthermore, if they had known that it was not legal, they would not have gotten involved in the first place. When asked why, if such resources were available to the group, did they not apply for an FCC license, instead of taking to the high seas? (A question that was also brought up by Richard Smith, at the FCC press conference) Steele angrily stated that for years members of his group had filed license applications for any available frequency allocation in the NY-NJ-CT area, but ultimately were always denied without due consideration.

## Britain's Pirates

"Pirate Radio in Britain: A Programming Alternative" by Douglas A. Boyd, in *Journal of Communications* (Spring 1986), Annenberg School of Communications, Univ. of Pa., 3620 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104-3858.

The day before Easter, 1964: Disc jockeys on the vessel *Mi Amigo*, afloat in international waters southeast of England, began airing pop tunes.

The unlicensed "Radio Caroline" dazzled London-area listeners. Within three years, 11 other "pirate" stations were broadcasting from ships and offshore World War II anti-aircraft gun platforms.

Thus, writes Boyd, communications professor at the University of Maryland, began Britain's battle with bootleg radio.

Familiar to northern European listeners (and irritated governments) since the late 1950s, radio pirates staked their claim in the United Kingdom by supplying what the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) proudly would not—rock 'n' roll and commercial advertising. London officials, determined that Britannia should rule its airwaves, were incensed. The Italian and French governments would decide to sanction *their* countries' popular pirates; not the British. In 1967, over the protests of several M.P.s, Parliament passed a law providing for fines and/or jail for any citizens involved with the outlaw stations. Then the BBC introduced Radio One, a round-the-clock rock station; it featured lively, American-style deejays, some of whom had been lured from pirate radio ships to the BBC's plush London headquarters.

For a while, Boyd relates, unlicensed broadcasting all but ceased. Then gradually it returned—despite Parliament's 1972 move to permit independent commercial stations to take ads and air Top 40 music.

Soon *land-based* pirate stations appeared, many catering to highly specialized audiences: the elderly, blue-collar workers, fans of black and reggae music, speakers of Urdu and Hindi. For its roughly 150,000 Greek Cypriot listeners, London Greek Radio aired *bazouki* music, religious ceremonies, and soap operas; Radio Jackie raised money for charity, located lost pets, and advertised jobs. By 1985, roughly 20 pirates were in business in the London area alone. A Gallup poll showed that the pioneering Radio Caroline had four million listeners.

Although committed to free enterprise, the Conservative Thatcher government has continued the war against piracy. It created the Radio Investigation Service, an agency empowered to seize unauthorized equipment without a court order. To date, the pirates have been hurt—Radio Jackie, London Greek Radio, and Asian-People's Radio have been raided—but by no means silenced.

The moral of the radio drama, writes Boyd, quoting the *Economist*: Official attempts to shut down a desired service "are like parents trying to stop teenage parties. They always pop up somewhere else."

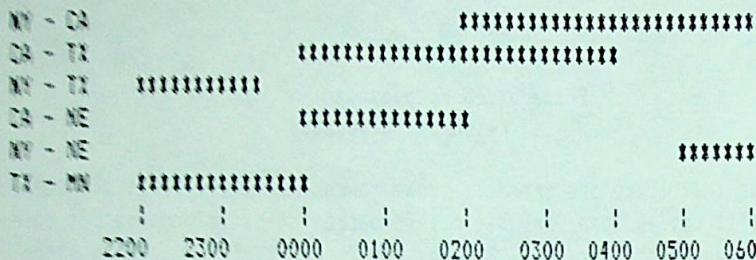
## Propagation Propaganda by Keith J. Thibodeaux

Realizing that there are probably some newcomers to the hobby and ACE out there, I'll review some very basic information on radio propagation before getting down to the details. Propagation (the ability of a radio signal to travel great distances) is subject to three variables, with one common denominator. The variables are: (a) time of day, (b) time of year, and (c) year relative to the eleven-year sunspot cycle, with the common denominator being the sun and its effect on the ionosphere. There are other factors which affect radio signal propagation, but these are the primary factors. Perhaps a series of articles in the future might be appropriate for an in-depth discussion of propagation.

Basically, as the sun rises in the morning, higher frequencies come alive, while signals on the lower frequencies are absorbed and weakened. The same thing happens during winter and summer, with winter having an effect similar to night and summer being similar to day. The last factor is an eleven-year peak-to-peak cycle, during which the number of average sunspots per year increases and decreases in a sine wave pattern. We are currently at one of the lowest points in the cycle, with activity expected to increase rapidly for the next three years.

This means that usable frequencies are lower this year than in previous years. Some people attribute the extremely low amount of pirate activity to the theory that the 7300-7500 khz band (a favorite among pirate broadcasters) is simply not very usable, being too high in frequency for current conditions. In order to discover whether there is any truth in that statement, it is necessary to use a computer program written especially to computer propagation frequencies. Such niceties have only become available in the last few years.

Propagation conditions on only the 7300-7500 band have been selected for review for two reasons: 1) since it is the primary band on which most pirate activity takes place, to prove or disprove the theory that propagation conditions are primarily responsible for the decline in pirate activity, and 2) lack of space in this article to explore conditions on other bands. The following chart shows the times during which conditions are favorable for propagation.



The state groupings above represent a good crosshatch pattern across the US. The states are represented by standard postal abbreviations, with lines of asterisks representing band openings in either direction. The numbers across the bottom represent UTC. The range 2300 UTC to 0300 UTC offers excellent opportunities for broadcast reception with peaks at 2330 and 0200. Indeed, if a pirate broadcaster in the 7300-7500 kHz band wants to be heard, it should not be a difficult feat to accomplish.

In view of the above information, it is my opinion that the theory of poor propagation conditions being even partially responsible for the current lull in pirate broadcasting is not valid.

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R. STELLA INTERNATIONAL - 23 South Beechwood, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH12 5YR broadcast every 2nd Sunday of the month on 7384 kHz with 150 watts and every 4th Sunday of the month on 6381 kHz 200 watts from 0800 to 1100 GMT. The same transmitter will also be used by WLR Scotland (who use the same address as R. Stella) from 0800 to 1100 on the 1st Sunday of the month on 7384 kHz and every 3rd Sunday of the month on 6318 kHz. WLR is usually relayed on the 2nd Sunday of the month on 6240 kHz via Radio Rainbow International, based in Drogheda, Ireland.

FPS - HOLLAND - P.O. Box 41, 7700 AA Dedemsvaart, Holland celebrated their 7th birthday on August 30, 1987 with a special transmission on both 6204 and 7309.5 kHz...although announced in parallel they were running 10 seconds apart. An additional broadcast on this date was also heard on 6311 kHz thought to be from Radio Ireland International.

BEATLE RADIO - P.O. Box 2778, N-9100 Elvermoen, Tromso, Norway were heard for the first time on August Bank Holiday (August 31, 1987) thought to be via the german station Radio Tutenchamom around 1217 or so

73's and FFFR...Podney

#### The Pirate Listener's Song

BST and Angeline and Glockenspiel and Clandestine  
"qro" and QRP, Sarah, Northstar, and Northsea  
Jolly Roger, our Dead Man, Crystal Ship, and Crooked Man  
Elude the grey hand of the Feds!  
Who took the deal  
Who passed the tests.  
Stay on, stay free, stay strong, stay wild  
Forevermore, unquiet child.

I was a spy on PRN mountain  
On the night of the twenty-foot snow  
I saw the wind and the ice and the wires  
I saw the final-tubes glow  
I heard the sound of the telephone talking  
From the speaker just under the rack  
I saw the switches that sent out the signal  
I heard the icicles crack.

I flew low and alone out over the ocean  
To catch up with the ship with no name  
Past dolphins, past cutters, past minefields, past telling  
To get R. F. Burns on I came  
And the sea it was monstrous and the night it was storming  
But I knew I could not lose my way  
For the signal of RC was strong and unfading -  
And the Death's Head flew high o'er the bay.

I synchroed my watch to Angeline's heartbeat  
Then buried it deep in the sand  
I figured the frequency from a 3-year-old PopComm  
And I tuned my receiver by hand.  
I strung my antenna twixt hither and Lawn Street  
And I backed up my memory cells  
Then Jojo came on, all tear ducts and madness  
And rang Eddie's big iron bells.

I kept repeating "It's only a movie"  
And the BeaST kept on twitching its tail  
And Linda Blair pea-soup spat out quite forcefully  
From my speaker right into a pail.  
And I heard the humming of a thousand black locusts  
(Or was it just power-line hum?)  
And the carrier came from inside of the piglet  
And the question came up: "Ubi sum?"

All you pirates, old and new  
You are the brave, you are the few!  
Send your free waves to the sky -  
Keep the black flag flying high -  
Elude the grey hand of the Feds!  
Who took the deal  
Who passed the tests.  
Stay on, stay free, stay strong, stay wild  
Forevermore, unquiet child.

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Assoc. of Clandestine  
Radio Enthusiasts

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The Association of Clandestine Radio Enthusiasts (A-C-R-E) is a club dedicated to the monitoring of unlicensed, unusual, unexplained, and unofficial radio broadcasts. If your interests include listening to pirate, amateur, unexplained, and unofficial radio broadcasts, covert communications, or Europicates, The A-C-R-E publishes information each month which is of interest to you.

**Pirates:** A\*C\*E is famous for its thorough coverage of a subject that has been controversial in shortwave circles for years. Some clubs refuse to print pirate loggings because column editors don't like pirates. We want you to have information which helps you hear the interesting, often outspoken, and sacrificial programming these stations offer. Our pirate feature editor provides in-depth interviews with operators of North American pirate stations.

**Varied Response** provides you with QSL information (and addresses), as well as offering some very honest and often controversial commentary, often invoking spirited responses from members.

**Euro-Pirates:** The European continent is a hotbed of pirate broadcasters. Although some are hobby operations, a great many stations are very professional, often commercial, operations. Our correspondent in England compiles Free Radio information on broadcasts throughout Europe.

**Clandestine:** Defined as unlicensed transmissions containing messages aimed at achieving so-called change. Each month, our clandestine columnists provide some insight into the political

views behind these broadcasts as well as telling you when and where they can be heard - throughout the world!

**Technical:** Find out how to make the most of your equipment and its capabilities. From setting up to equipment modifications and all points between - you will find the most thorough coverage in the hobby here in The A/C/E.

**SBD Numbers:** Although most of the mystery surrounding these transmissions has been uncovered, there is considerable interest in this field. Read the latest news here regarding these stations.

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